Achieving Better Care by Monitoring All Prescriptions (ABC-MAP)

Act 191 of 2014 Board Meeting July 21, 2015



ABC-MAP Board Meeting

Agenda:

-Old Business
Review/approval of May 20 meeting minutes

-New Business

Advisory Group

Role of Advisory Group

Selection of Advisory Group Members

Project personnel – Carol Runk, Business Analyst

Project update

Presentation: Today's Heroin Epidemic Ashley Parsons, MPH

-Adjournment



Advisory Group Nominees

- Michael M. Ahwesh
- Michael Alan Ashburn
- Deborah Beck
- Mary Jo Cerepani
- William J. Dempsey, Jr.
- Janet Getzey Hart
- Patrick F. Lavella
- Patrick Fergal McSharry
- Jeanmarie Perrone
- James Schuster
- Michael A. Zemaitis



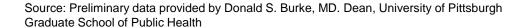
CDC Vital Signs Today's Heroin Epidemic: More People at Risk Multiple Drugs Abused

Ashley Parsons, MPH



Top Causes of Death by Age Group in PA

Age Group	Cause of Death	Deaths	Population	Rate
< 1	Perinatal complications	530	142,561	371.77
1-4	Accidents due to falls, mechanical forces, drowning and suffocation	19	573,343	3.31
5-14	Motor Vehicle Accidents	21	1,518,107	1.38
15-24	Motor Vehicle Accidents	285	1,726,198	16.51
25-34	Overdose	567	1,611,833	35.18
35-44	Overdose	502	1,529,401	32.82
45-54	Ischemic Heart Disease	843	1,840,179	45.81
55-64	Ischemic Heart Disease	1,937	1,740,849	111.27
65-74	Ischemic Heart Disease	2,830	1,110,501	254.84
75-84	Ischemic Heart Disease	4,774	651,434	732.84
85+	Ischemic Heart Disease	8,037	329,395	2439.93





Causes of Death Ranked by Years of Potential Life Lost

PA Rank	COD Category	Deaths	YPLL (75 cutoff)
1	Ischemic Heart Disease	5,866	76,683
2	Overdose	2,196	74,632
3	Cancer of Digestive Organs & Peritoneum	3,781	49,716
4	Cancer of Bronchus, Trachea, Lung	4,284	49,592
5	Suicides	1,625	49,468
6	Motor Vehicle Accidents	1,218	42,802
7	Perinatal complications	532	39,616
8	All Other Heart Disease	2,608	39,120
9	Homicides & Other External Causes	868	33,302
10	Neural, eye and ear disorders	1,508	24,556
11	Symptoms, ill-defined and unknown causes of death	908	23,556
12	Diabetes Mellitus	1,683	22,511
13	Infectious Diseases	1,442	22,287
14	Cerebrovascular Disease	1,571	20,486
15	Bronchitis	2,058	19,979
16	In situ and unspecified neoplasms; nutritional disorders	1,195	19,649
17	Digestive disorders	1,263	19,245
18	Accidents due to falls, mechanical forces, drowning and suffocation	810	19,102
19	All Other Malignant Neoplasms	1,398	18,285
20	Cancer of Breast	1,161	17,736

Source: Preliminary data provided by Donald S. Burke, MD. Dean, University of Pittsburgh Graduate School of Public Health



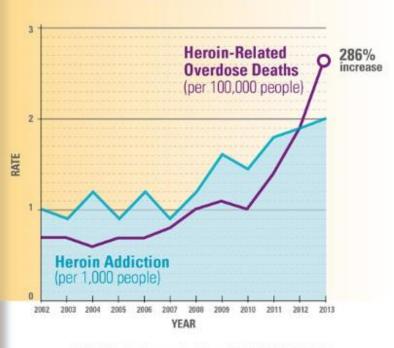
- Heroin
 - As Heroin use increase, heroin deaths increase
 - 2002-2013: rate of heroin-related overdoses deaths nearly quadrupled
 - 2013: Nearly 23 people a day died from heroin (8,200 deaths)
- Multifaceted Public Health problem
 - Associated illnesses
 - Financial and societal cost



Heroin Use Has INCREASED Among Most Demographic Groups

	2002-2004*	2011-2013*	% CHANGE
SEX			
Male	2.4	3.6	50%
Female	8.0	1.6	100%
AGE, YEARS			
12-17	1.8	1.6	
18-25	3.5	7.3	109%
26 or older	1.2	1.9	58%
RACE/ETHNICITY			
Non-Hispanic white	1.4	3	114%
Other	2	3 1.7	
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD IN	ICOME		
Less than \$20,000	3.4	5.5	62%
\$20,000-\$49,999	1.3	2.3	77%
\$50,000 or more	1	1.6	60%
HEALTH INSURANCE CO	VERAGE		
None	4.2	6.7	60%
Medicaid	4.3	4.7	
Private or other	0.8	1.3	63%

Heroin Addiction and Overdose Deaths are Climbing



SOURCES: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2002-2013. National Vital Statistics System, 2002-2013.



Heroin use is part of a larger substance abuse problem.

Nearly all people who used heroin also used at least 1 other drug.

Most used at least 3 other drugs.

Heroin is a highly addictive opioid drug with a high risk of overdose and death for users.

People who are addicted to...









2x

3x

15x

40x

...more likely to be addicted to heroin.

SOURCE: National Survey on Drug Use and Health (NSDUH), 2011-2013.



Responding to the Heroin Epidemic



PREVENT
People From
Starting Heroin

Reduce prescription opioid painkiller abuse.

Improve opioid painkiller prescribing practices and identify high-risk individuals early.



Ensure access to Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT).

Treat people addicted to heroin or prescription opioid painkillers with MAT which combines the use of medications (methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone) with counseling and behavioral therapies.



Expand the use of naloxone.

Use naloxone, a life-saving drug that can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose when administered in time.



Next Steps

- Federal Government
 - Policy levers
 - Data collection
 - Research
- State Government
 - PDMP
 - Medicaid and worker's compensation
- Health Care Providers
 - Responsible prescribing
 - Referral to treatment

